THE SILENT MAN SPEAKS. SENATOR QUAY PUBLICLY DENIES THE CHARGES MADE AGAINST HIM.

Le Says No Man Since Hamilton Has Been Ranted as He Has Been-He Denies the Charge that he Abstracted Money from the State Treasury, and Says that he Perrewed \$100,000 of Scantor Cameron a Depriy a Deficit Cancod by the Canhier of the Treasury, with whom he was Congres, he Says, are a Tisone of Lies or Without a Shadow of Poundation.

Wishington, Feb. 18.—The speech which Senator Quay delivered in the Senate Chamber this afternoon as a reply to the charges made against him of personal and political dishecesty while holding office in Pennsylvian and of the apparature. vania, was not of the sensational character that had been expected. It was, however, a nial in emphatic and unmistakable language of every charge that has been made against character since he became prominent in the Bepublican party. In the minds of the Republicans, it was as complete a vindication on the face of it as could possibly have been made. It was announced some time ago that Mr. Quay would on the floor of the Senate denounce his enemies but the event had been delayed so long that his colleagues had begun to think he had no real intention of breaking his long record as the silent man in politics. But the report that he would speak to-day had become public property, and when the Senate met there was a crowd of anxious and ourious spectators in the galleries and in the corridors of the Senate wing. Much interest was displayed also by members of the se, who kept messengers running to and fre during the entire afternoon to keep them posted so that they might be present at the opening of the entertainment. Yet in spite of the ample preparation which they had made the Representatives missed the speech after all, and only the Senators, a handful of gallery tators, and the newspaper reporters heard it. There were not more than a seere of perall sold in the galleries, and those who were absent did not lose much. as the remarks of the Senator were delivered in anything but an oratorical manner. Just after the morning business had been dis-

posed of the Benate closed its doors and went into secret session to discuss the question of an apprepriation for the construction of the Hawaiian cable. A few moments after the doors were closed the information came through the regular executive session leak pipe that Mr. Quay would make his long-prom-ised speech immediately after the doors should be opened. The great growd that had been present at the commencement of the session thereupon decided to wait in the corridors, and they did so. The announcement that Quay would open his batteries on the enemy during the afternoon also flew about the city, and the greatest interest was everywhere manifested in the subject. Careful preparation had been made to have the speech published promptly in every corner of the land, and it was learned that Mr. Quay had purposely delayed the hour for the delivery to have the speech appear in the morning papers. As the afternoon wore away, and the big doors of the Senate Chamber still remained doubly looked, the tired crowd walking about on the tiled floors of the corridor became disappointed, impatient, and disgusted. As 2 and 8 and 4 o'clock arrived and still they were barred out of the galleries, they began to disperse, until at a quarter to 6 the Senate wing was almost deserted. Buddenly the electric bells throughout the Senate wing bussed out five strikes, which announced that the doors had been reopened. The few anxious ones still in waiting instantly ran into the galleries, but were hardly in time, for when they arrived Mr. Quay had already taken the floor and begun the reading of his defence. This was at ten minutes of 5 o'clock, and the scene in the Senate was an unusual and an interest-ing one. The big galleries running around the entire four sides of the chamber, generally partially filled with spectators, were lonely the few officers who are allowed to attend executive sessions were on the floor of the cham-ber. Not one of the usual visitors from the House of Representatives and elsewhere was present, and, but for the fact that the outer doors were open, thus letting in a flood of sunshine it would have appeared that the Senate was still in secret session.

greent, and, but for the lack that the oduer shine, it would have appeared that the Senate was still in secret seasion.

Mr. Quay stood at his own chair, which is that at the end of the front row on the Republican alds, within a few feet from the lobby door, vice President Morton sat in his elevated chair, toying as usual with the little grorg savel, and facing a usual with the little grorg savel, and facing a square about to the Pennsylvania Senator, who was less than forty feet in front of him. On Mr. Quay's right, in the seat beionging to Mr. Wilson of Iowa, sat Bonstor Davis of Minnesota, with his hand behind his ear and his face turned to his Pennsylvania colleague. On the right sat Mr. Evaris, apparently fast asleep, but oc-asionally raising an eyelid at a more than usually emphatic statement from the speaker. Mr. Evaris sat at the deek belonging to Mr. Quay's Pennsylvania colleague. James Donald Cameron. The absence of the senior Pennsylvania denators, and was particularly noticeable, from the fact that he had been present in the shamber, and was particularly noticeable, from the fact that he had been present in the shamber all day up to the time when Mr. Quay began his speech. After that he was nowhere visible. There was an unusually large attendance of Senators, chielly, owing to the fact that they had been locked in during the executive session, and locked in during the executive session. After the was more than the season of Texas, who is almost as deaf as the traditional doop post, left the chair of Senator Joe Brown of Georgia, which he has occupied by Mr. Reagan, and back of him were ranged all the other Democratic Senators, and took a seat at the end of the reporters' table, about five feet distant from the deak of Mr. Quay. Senator Gorman set on the front corner chair on the Democratic Senators, who listened attentively to seep when the season is the fact of the fact that his voice was classified. He was all he control that season he had the season had alrong and steady, and the Senator senator

there had been no interruption since the morning hour.

Laughly when a Senator makes a speech which has been announced beforehand he is contratulated by his colleagues, whether his effort is a creditable one or not. To-day, however, things were different. For a moment or two after the Pennsylvania Senator had spoken his little piece no one went near him. Mr. Evatus and his Davis, who had fianked him during the ordeal, quietly slipped away, and the Senators seemed to be unaware that anything interesting had taken place. After a law moments, however. Senators Morrill, Chandler, Sawyer, and one or two more strolled over to Sr. Charje desk in the most nonohylant way, and spoke a jewfwords to him, making has taken to go through the usual Senatorial handshaking performance. Afterward there was considerable suite discussion among the Senators, particularly those on the Republican side, and if was the seneral opinion that, admitting the necessity for making a speech. Mr. Char had made the best one possible under the discussion senators expressed the opinion that there was no occasion for any detence on the part of Mr. Char had the seneral property of the Republican Senators expressed the opinion that there was no occasion for any detence on the part of Mr. Char had the seneral part of Mr. Char had the seneral part of Mr. Senators expressed the opinion that there was no occasion for any detence on the part of Mr. Senators and senators are successful to place on record his statement. it is saying no more than was absolutely seary to place on record his statement all the charges brought against him were use and made because of his prominence as littleian. Rearly all of the Republican Bender of supressed the belief that the speech is expressed the belief that the speech is expressed the belief that the speech

among the public at large and to add much weight to the Sepa... 's claim that his political carrier has been free from corruption. SENATOR QUAT'S SPRECH.

"Never, probably, since Alexander Hamilton was hunted to his death has one in public life been pursued so persistently and malignantly. The field of the malign effort has been the entire Union. The assaults were of a character o monstrous as largely to carry with them their own refutation. Were it otherwise I could not remain, nor would my constituents permit me to remain, a member of this Senate. Partly brough indifference to slander, a weapon which has never had a place in my politica arsenal, and partly by the advice of friends who urged me to treat the assassins of reputation as undeserving of open controvers. I have permitted, without comment, the passage of the flood of falsehood. Its malodorous waters chance at this time to be quiescent, and now, when no heated political conflict is rag-ing, when neither hope nor fear can be deemed the inspiration of my utterance, I choose briefly to confront accusation with truth. I would not allude to this subject in this presence had not members of the other House

made it a matter of debate there. Looking to the future, and knowing that the records of this Consess will remain for other generations to read, when most of us composing it will be in the control of t

opinion that the enus or impress and been that. One of the gentlemen involved has which and that for weak waits Legislature for important earlies are not seen and the statement has been made that in some unspecified manner i procured. The identalis, the statement has been made that in some unspecified manner i procured, or attempted to procure, the pardon of a man named Lynch under sentence for forgers, by threats delivered personally to Mr. Byers of Pittsburgh. I cannot at this day remember the facts or the cendency of the case, but the charge is a lie for which there never was the wondrought of a foundation of the statement of the facts or the cendency of the case, but the charge is a lie for which there never was the wondrought of the facts of 1877 under the tutelage of Mr. Digall.

"It is necessary to pass to history somewhat anoient in order to dispose of the nebulous charge of bribery and corruption as a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, nearly twenty of the Pennsylvania Legislature, nearly twenty of the Pennsylvania Legislature, nearly twenty of the Pennsylvania the then editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial. With characteristic mainty my assailants that one was never pushed to trial. They isli to state that the life was retracted, and that the defendants pleased noise contenders, paying the costs of the case and the fees of the counsel. I may mention in passing that in the preliminary hearing an rich man, the innuendo being that my washing that in the preliminary hearing an infort was made to show that I was a rich man, the innuendo being that my washing the time that the examination disclosed the fact that after nearly twelve years of industry as any of the fant in the preliminary hearing an arise of the Pittsburgh rate of the prepared of the prep

communication by telegraph with said hingdom on reasonable terms, for a period not less than fourteen year, a pun not exceeding \$200,000 is appropriated for such year during which such engagement shall be in operation and during which such engagement shall be to in course of associates, not exceeding twenty years; and the sum total paid under this authority shall not exceed \$3,000,000.

The following amondments reported from the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to:
Making the mission to Maxine a first-class mission, ranking with France, dermany, Great Britain and Russia, with a salary of \$17,50.

Niriking on the Item of \$10,000 for a Minister to the Central almerican Nates and inserting two issues of \$10,000 and for a Minister to Guatemala and Hondursa, and for a Minister to Micragua, Costa Mica, and Salvador.

and for a Miniter to Mearagua Costs Mes, and Salvador.

The bill and amendments baving been reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate, the committee amendments were agreed to in bulk, except that in regard to the Hawalian telegraph cable, on which a separate vote was taken, and which was agreed to-years, 55; havs 22.

The Democrats who voted in the affirmative were Messra Hampton, McPherson, and Morgan, The Republicans who voted in the negative were Messra. Plumb, Uusy, and Wolcott.

Mr. Washburn (Reb., Minn.) moved to increase the salary of the Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, from \$2,000 to \$3,000. Agreed to-year, 31; hays, 14.

Mr. Dolph (Reb., Ore.) moved to increase the salary of the Minister to Portugal from \$5,000. Pending discussion, Mr. Hale moved that the Senate adjourn, so as to avoid the order for a recess from 6 to 8 P. M. Before the vote was stated the Vice-President announced his appointment of the following Senators to attend Grn. Sherman's tuneral, the number given having been increased from five to six: Messra. Everts, Hawley, Manderson, Plerce, Cockrell, and Waithall. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House Mr. E. B. Taylor (Bep., Ohio). rising to a personal explanation, said that Saturday, in the heat of debate, he used language toward the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Fithian) which he was immediately sorry for. He said that the gentleman from filinois had a right to make a fool of himself, but not with his (Mr. Taylor's) consent. The words were unreasonable, unparliamentary, and unjust.

bis (Mr. Taylor's) consent. The words were unreasonable, unparliamentary, and unjust, and he apologized to the House and to the gentleman, and regretted exceedingly that he was, under the excitement of the moment, induced to make use of them. [Applaines.]

Mr. Pithian (Dem., Ill.) and that, after hearing the maniy statement of the gentleman from Ohio, he accepted the apology in the same spirit in which it had been made.

Mr. Cutcheon, (Rep., Mich.) presented and the House adopted the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Dingley of Maine in the chair) on the Indian Appropriation bill. Without disposing of the bill the committee rose.

Mr. Cytcheon. Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following series of resolutions:

**Resided That the House of Representatives has heard with prefound correct of the death of william feetings arises of resolutions:

**Resided That we mourn him as the greatest seldier remaining to the republic and the last of the lituritious type of Generals who commanded the armise of the United States.

**Resided That we mourn him as the greatest seldier remaining to the republic and the last of the lituritious type of Generals who commanded the armise of the chiracter and services of thes. Sherman as one of the greatest seldiers of his generation, as one of the greatest seldiers of his generation, as one of the greatest seldiers of his generation, as one of the greatest seldiers of his generation, as one of the greatest seldiers of his generation, as one of the greatest seldiers of his generation, as one of the greatest seldiers of his generation, as one of the greatest seldiers of his generation, as one of the greatest seldiers of his generation as one of the greatest seldiers of his generation as one of the greatest seldiers of his general as representatives of the battle-searyed velevas when he led to vistory and peace and we aspeciality tender our sympathy and condolence to those who were bound to him

warded by the Clerk of the House to the family of Ges. Sherman.

Mr. Cutcheon, in addressing himself to the resolutions, said that in his opinion Gen. Sherman was the greatest strategist that the war had produced.

Mr. Groavenor of Ohio said there was no man so beloved by the common soldler as was Gen. Sherman. He was, above all other men, the idol of the old soldlers.

Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio said that Sherman's name and fame would be associated with the history of this country as long as there would be any history.

Mr. Henderson of Illinois expressed his grief at the death of his old commander. The nation had met with an irreparable loss. A great citizen, a great soldler, a pure patriot had fallen; but his name and his fame would be the pride of his countrymen for coming ages.

Mr. Cogswell of Massachusetts referred to Gen. Sherman as the military genius of the war, and invoked the Divine blessing upon his memory.

Mr. Vanderver of California, in the name of memory.

Mr. Vandeyeer of California, in the name of the people of California, laid his wreath of admiration and sorrow upon the grave of the

miration and sorrow upon the grave of the dead chieftain.

Mr. Wheeler of Alabama volced the sentiment of the Confederate soldiers in expressing his sorrow at the demise of Gen. Sherman and in testifying to his great military skill and ability. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. In accordance therewith the Speaker appointed the following committee: Messrs. Cutcheon, Spinola, Cogawell, Cummings. Grosvenor, Kinsey, Taraney, Henderson of Illinois, and Outhwaite. The House then adjourned.

THE SILVER PROBLEM.

Arguments Against Free Coinage Before

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- The House Coinage Committee to-day gave a hearing on the silver question to a delegation sent here by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

Mr. C. Waldo Smith, their first spokesman said there was not a single banker in the Board, every member being either a merchant or manufacturer. He was President of the New York Wholesale Grocers' Association, and both bodies were utterly and entirely opposed to any silver legislation at present, believing it would be dangerous, unfortunate, and unwise. Albert Plant endorsed Mr. Smith's statements, and asserted that this country needed less money per capita than any other country because of the presence of banks of deposit in every small town in the United States at which checks were constantly received, while in Eu-rope there were banks in large cities only, and

checks were constantly received, while in Europe there were banks in large cities only, and checks were a rarity.

Mr. E. Ellery Anderson presented the protest of the Cooper Union meeting in New York against the pending bill. He argued against the debasoment of the coinage, and asserted that if the act passed and sliver did not greatly and permanently rise in the world's market, not another dollar's worth of gold would come to the Treasury. Under the present bill sliver would never rise to a parity with gold until there was an entire change in the conditions of the world and an agreement among the nations was reached. The legal tender feature would be lost as soon as present debts were paid, because new debts would be payable in gold. What justification, he asked, could Congress havelor trying this experiment? The sliver men say, continued Mr. Anderson, that all those creakings were made in 1878, and proved faise. Because a man advised another not to drink the first glass of whistery for the reason that it might make him drunk, and he drank it and did not get drunk. Was that any reason why the man should not be urged not to drink the contents of the whole bottle?

Mr. W. Tranholm, formerly Comptroller of the Currency and now Fresident of the American Beourity Company of New York, said that his company could not be injured by this legislation, and he spoke simply as a student of finance. He said that the effect of the free coinage of sliver would be that gold would go up and bring about all the disturbed conditions of trade that had always followed gold finctuations. The United States would relastate all the speculation and business uncertainty, all the failures, and all the disasters of the times when gold was a matter of speculation.

Mr. Wickham laid before the committee a latter for the latter of the l

the times when gold was a matter of speculation.

Mr. Wickham laid before the committee a letter from J. hn D. Wood of New York, asserting that the passage of a free coinage law would be to put us relatively in the present financial position of China and India, making the United States pay more for our imports and receive less for our exports.

A letter was also received from Congressman-elect Harter of Ohio, expressing the view that the legal tender character of silver should not be made to apply to contracts made should not be made to apply to contracts made should not be made to apply to contracts made should not be made to apply to contracts made should not be made to apply to contracts made should not be made to apply to contracts made should not be made to apply to contracts made should not be made to apply to contracts made should not be made to apply to contracts made should his protest against free coinage. There were 1.20,000 savings bank depositors in New York State, representing assets of \$612,000,000.

These people were wage express, pure and simple. Should this bill pass the loss would simple. Should this bill pass the loss would seem realled.

were 1.200,000 savings bank depositors in New York State, representing assets of \$612,000,000. These people were wage earners, pure and simple. Should this bill pass the loss would sail on the depositors, who would be compelled to take their money in a depreciated currency. Louis Windmuller and A. A. Fdle. manufacturers, and Isider Strauss and Henry Hents, merchants, also urged that no action be taken by Congress on the sliver question.

The caucus of Republican members of the House to night was somewhat better attended by about seventy-five members. There were not enough members present, however, to make any decisive action protable, and it was seen, soon after the proceedings operaed, that the drift of opinion was against any action on the sliver question at the time. Neither fipeaker Reed nor Mr. Molinley was present. The Hilver bill was the principal measure under discussion, and various members presented their individual views as to the course to be pursued. Mr. Perkins of Kansas urged the snactment of a free coinage bill into the law while the Republican party yethad full control.

Mesers, Henderson of Illinois, Kerr of Iowa, and Anterson of itansas, although inclined toward a more liberal silver policy, believed additional silver legislation at this time to be utwice and inexpedient, for political as well as business reasons. Mr. Cannon of Illinois also spoke against further silver legislation.

Mr. Bartine of Newada desired the Senate bill reported from committee, He would not insist that the bill be faverably endorsed by

given for a free and the first reached on the House.

No conclusion whatever was reached on the silver question, and the only tangible result of the caucus was the adoption of the following the calculation:

Revierd, That it is the sense of this enuous that the Chairman and Recreasy be instructed to request the immediate presence and continued attendance of absent Republican representatives during the remainder of this Congress.

AILVER POOL INVESTIGATION.

The Hon, S. V. White Says Mis Firm Nover Bought Silver for Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—At a meeting of the Silver Pool Investigating Committee to-day, ex-Representative S. V. White of the firm of S. V. White & Co., New York, was examined. He was asked concerning the testimony given by Representative Abner Taylor to the effect that he had bought silver on margin through the firm on July 17 last, three days after the passage of the act. He said that Mr. Taylor's ten-timony was accurate. He wanted to say that the firm had very few accounts with members of Congress on its books, and that he never gress, Government employee, or resident of

sress. Government employee, or resident of Washington in his life. The firm never bought sliver for any other Congressman than Mr. Taylor, nor for any Senater or other Government employee. Mr. White knew nothing of the alleged sliver pool except what he had seen in the newsparers.

Mr. White testified in response to further questions, that Mr. Hedenberg, a previous witness, must have misunderstood what his (Mr. White's) partner, Mr. Hopkins, said to him, of he would not have testified that the firm had an agent in Washington, for the reason that the firm did not and never did have any agent in Washington, directly or indirectly.

Mr. White said that he had examined the accounts of every member of Congress, Senator, and Government employee that had any dealings with the firm, before he came to Washington and said it showed that there was not a dollar on the account of any person connected with the Government, except Representative Taylor, for the purchase or sale of sliver.

CONVICTS IN PHNITENTIARIES.

The Native White Population Paralshee Lass than One-third.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Superintendent Porter of the Census Bureau to-day issued a bulletin upon the subject of convicts in penitentiaries. It shows the number of convicts in State prisons and penitentiaries in the United States on June 1, 1890, to have been 45,233. The number reported in 1880 was 90.659, an increase in ten years of 9.695, or 27.28 per cent. The increase in the total population was 24.86 per cent. It thus appears that the penitentiary population is growing somewhat more rapidly than the population at large, but the dif-ference is not very appreciable. The number

ference is not very appreciable. The number of leased prisoners in the South has almost doubled in ten years. In respect to color, the bulletin shows 30.546 white and 14.687 colored; of the latter, 14.367 were negroes, 287 Chinese. B Japanese, and 180 Indians.

In respect of nativity, not including the colored convicts, who may all be supposed to be natives except the Chinese and Japanese, of the 30.646 white convicts. 23.094 are native born 7.367 foreign born, and the place of birth of 185 is unknown; 12.842 had both parents foreign born; and in 1.931 cases the birthplace of one of both parents is unknown. If to the 12.842 native convicts born of native parents is added one-half of the number with one parent foreign born; the sum is 18.715.5. If to the 6.584 native convicts born of foreign parents is added one-half of the number with one parent foreign born, the sum is 18.715.5. If to the 6.584 native convicts born of foreign parents is added an equal amount, the sum is 7.657.5. But to this latter figure must also be added 7.267 foreign-born convicts whose birthplace and parentage are known, the foreign-born element of the population furnished 14-726, the colored population furnished 14-726, the colored population, which probably outnumbers them both, only 18.715.

In respect of sex, 48.442 penitentiary convicts are men and 1.791 are women. The percentage of women is somewhat less than it wasten years ago. It then slightly exceeded 4.5 per cent. of the total number, but now it falls a trifle below 4 per cent.

wists are men and 1.791 are women. The percentage of women is somewhat less than it was ten years ago. It then slightly exceeded 4.5 per cent. of the total number, but now it falls a trifle below i per cent.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest Happening In and One of the Halls of Congress.

Wishington, Feb. 16.—The Senate was in secret session for over four hours to-day discussing the advisability of including in the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill a provise appropriating \$250,000 annually for fourteen years for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a cable to the Hawaiian Islands. This matter came up in open session, but the cautious Mr. Edmunds opin lands and hereby give the public some information which, in Mr. Edmunds's opinion, it ought not to have. Several Senators opposed the motion of Mr. Edmunds on the ground that there was no necessity of secrecy, but the Vermont Senator had his way, as he always does, and the spectators were hustled into the corridors and the doors closed and locked. A long debate then ensued, participated in chiefly by Mr.

Washington Topics.

When the relatives found themselves out off whiles Gordon's will they began a contest. A will alleged to have began accurtes. The will alleged to have began accurtes. A will alleged to have began accurtes. The will alleged to have began accurtes. A will alleged t

spectators were hustled into the corridors and the doors olsed and locked. A long debate then ensued, participated in chiefly by Mr. Edmunds, and the other members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The most important point brought out in the debate was that the anxiety and haste in lending the aid of the Government to the work was the knowledge that the English Government is preparing to build a cable to the islands from Vancouver, and it would be the part of statesmanship for the United States to advance possession of the new enterprise. As soon as the debate had been concluded the doors were opened, and a vote upon the adoption of the amendment to the Appropriations bill was taken in open session.

The Idaho Senators, and particularly Mr.

The Idaho Senators, and particularly Mr. Dubois, Senator No. 8, who has not yet taken his seat, are congratulating themselves in having at last obtained a favor from the Harrison Administration. The trio had been so repeatedly snubbed by the President, who has forced upon them as Government officials in the new State men for whom they had the utmost antagonism, taht they had fittle hope of receiving any consideration whatever. Today the President appointed Joseph Pinkham Marshal for Idaho. This man was the favorite of Senator-elect Dubols, who therefore took very good care that the President should not learn this fact, as Mr. Dubols knew that such knowledge would be fatal to his sandidate's chances. He caused it to become knew that such knowledge would be fatal to his sandidate's chances. He caused it to become knew to Attorney-General Miller and the President that Mr. Pinkham's appointment would be thoroughly distasteful to him. Thereupon his name promptly came to the Senate, and the young Senator elect thinks he has found the proper mode of securing favors from the White House. The next time he wants aman appointed he says he will file the most scandalous charges against him, and then look to see him win.

Representatives John Quinn of New York and T. G. Skinner of North Carolina. ing at last obtained a favor from the Harrison

and T. G. Skinner of North Carolina a minority of the House Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, have submitted to the House a report in which they say they are unable to agree to the bill already reported, prohibiting the inter-State transportation of any alcoholic liquors used as a teverage. They say that the bill is based upon the constitutional power of Congress to regulate commerce, and upon the assumption that all alcoholic beverages, to use the language of the majority of the committee, "are poisonous." While the power to regulate must include the right to prohibit mas far as the limited jurisdiction of the Federal Government resches, it stands to reson that this right to prohibit must be limited to such fraudulent and injurious goods of a certain class, not to the whole traffic in good and had alike. To suppress a traffic is not to regulate it. The majority do not, they say, offer an iota of proof that all alcoholic beverages are poisonous. If States or communities prohibit the traffic referred to, it is their concern and business and not that of the Federal Government to see that the law is carried out. The minority think that the bill is not one to regulate commerce, but a sort of prohibitory force bill.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the and T. G. Skinner of North Carolina. a minority

The President to-day sent to the Senate the The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Tilghman H. Clewell. Posimaster. Helens. Mont.: Jonas M. Cleveland. Surveyor of Customs. Sloux City. L. wa: Edgar Aldrich. United States District Judge for New Hampshire: Edmund W. Wells, Associate Justice Supreme Court of Arizona: Joseph Pinkham. United States Marshal for Idaho; Lieut.-Col. Abraham H. Arnold First Cavairy, to be Colonei: Major John A. Wilcox. Eight Cavairy, Leutenant-Colenei: Capt. Camille Q. Carr. First Cavairy, Major: First Leut. George S. Hoyle. First Cavairy, Englan; Second Lieuts. Samuel Rodman, Jr., First Artillery, and Thomas Ridgway. Fifth Artillery, to be First Leutenants.

Mentenants.

Fenator Hearst passed a comfortable night, and is reported to be a little better to-day.

The purpose of the executive ession heid this afternoon or motion of Mr. Edmunds was to hear statements from him and Senator Morgan on behalf of the Foreign Helations Committee in advocacy of the amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, reported from that committee, appropriating \$5.000.000 to seque the construction and operation by individuals or corporations for fourteen years of a

THEATRICAL PEOPLE

Ourht always to use the best and purcet of liquors. Those purified by the Cushing Process Os, are the only ones rendered absolutely free from all poisoness elements. The following is a letter received from Winnion of the renswined Hanton Bros., whose company received its world-wide reputation in their famous play "Pantaman".

Pantaema": GENTLEMEN: I take pleasure in stating that in my opinion, the Bourbon Whiskey I have had from you is as pure, wholeseme, and free from it consequences as that article can be made. I have given it a lengthy trial, and have sont to you for it from distant points, so no better preof could be furnished of my opinion of its excellence.

excellence.

My attention was first drawn to your process by Dr. G. S. Stevens of Providence, R. L., whom I had occasion to connect, and I can troly say that I feel indebted to him for it. Considering that "Good wine needs no bush," my praise of your liquer to almost superfluence. I nave no hesitation in recommending its use to brother artists in the theatrical profession. Yours very truly, WM, HARLOW.

telegraphic cable between the United States and the Sandwich Islands.

Senator Sherman, from the Finance Commit-tee, to-day reported an amendment proposed to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, making an appropriation of \$20,000 for the daughters of the late Prof. Henry, in recognition of his valuable services.

valuable services.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nominations of the following Postmasters: New Jersey-W. A. Hopson at Paterson and A. W. I-W. W. Smith at Seymour and S. T. St. the at New Cansan. Maine-W. T. Smart at Lewiston and H. M. Palno at Basinon Manatta. F. F. Fowle at Aritagree, W. Hitten at Hannel A. O. Lengtley as Athal. R. W. Mayor at Tenter's Falls. W. Mayor at Tenter's Falls. W. Mayor at Tenter's Falls. W. M. Walter at Fitchburg, and J. A. Wood-Watertown, C. E. Walter at Fitchburg, and J. A. Wood-

Watertown, C. E. Walker at Fitchburg, and J. A. Wood-bury at Hopkinten. Few York-N. L. Stillman at Greenwich and Josia Miller at Antwerp.

MILLIONAIRE GORDON'S MONEY. The Effert to Make an Old Will of His Nullify Mis Daughter's Will.

The now celebrated Gordon will case was argued yesterday in the Chancery Chambers, in Jersey City, Chancellor McGill sitting as the Ordinary of the Prerogative Court. The case has become very much complicated, and there are a great many side issues. George P. Gor-don, the well-known inventor of printing presses, and proprietor of the Gordon press works at Rahway, died in 1878, leaving a fortune of \$1,509,009. A will made in 1873 was offered for probate in the Surrogate's Court of Kings county, by A. S. Doane, Mr. Gordon's nephew, and the executor named in the will. The legatees were Mary Agnes Gordon, the testator's daughter by his first wife, her stepmother, and some relatives. Mary Agnes Gorion was to receive \$100,000, the widow \$100,000 absolutely, and another \$100,000 was to be divided between several relatives. The remainder of the estate was to be disposed of by a codicii, but no codicii bas ever been discov-

a codicii, but no codicii has ever been discovered. Mary Agnes Gordon was not satisfied with the provisions of the will. She employed Josiah Porter as counsel, and filed a caveat. Probate of the will was refused on the ground that it had not been properly executed, and Henry J. Cullen, Jr., was appointed temporary administrator by the Burrogate.

Gordon's widow and daughter afterward made an agreement whereby the estate was divided between them, and they made an amicable settlement with the other relatives. There was no further trouble until last May, when information came from Paris that Mary Agnes Gordon had died there, and left her share of the setate to two persons, entirely ignoring her relatives. These two persons were Pauline Thereas Reitz, a bairdresser with whom she had become infatuated, and whom she took to Europe, and Bamuel Richard Ruyssensers of Steeg, Holland, to whom it is said she was engaged to be married. The proponents of the will assert that she was under engagement of marriage, but the contestants say they can prove that she was Ruyssenser's mistress. She was a woman of very eccontric habits, and many remarkable escapades are mistress. Bhe was a woman of very eccentric habits, and many remarkable escapades are

that the will is a forgery, and even if it were genuine it should have been offered for pro-bate in Brooklyn, where Gordon had been liv-ing some time before his death. Gordon's widow, who married again, is now dead, and she left her property to her husband. Chan-cellor Mofill said it would take time to look into the case, and he reserved his decision.

SWUNG HIS CLUB IN THE DARK.

It Came Down Upon Will's Head, and Po-Heeman Berryman is Accused of Assault. Robert Berryman, a policeman of the West Forty-seventh street squad, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday afternoon on a charge of feloniously assaulting Andrew Will, an old man who lives at 641 West Portyfirst street. The complaint, which was made by the injured man's daughter, Maggie, alleges that at about midnight on Sunday Will, who lives on the second floor, heard a noise in the hallway, and went out to investigate. Without warning he was assaulted by Berryman, who leat him about the head and body with his night stick. Maggies stepped in front of her father, and the officer struck her in the eye with his fist. Maggies was disabled, and her father was beaten into insensibility. After the policeman left the house the old man was taken into his room. Dr. Robert H. Kolb issued a certificate that Will was suffering with concussion of the brain and other injuries, and, because of his advanced years, might die.

Berryman said that two men were brawling in West Forty-second street, and when he approached they ran jnto the tenement house in which Will lives. The officer followed them, and as seon as he got into the dark hallway he was assaulted by several men. He defended himself and finally put his assailant to flight. He was considerably bruised himself and considered himself fortunate in getting out of the house alive. According to the certificate of the police surgeon. Will is merely suffering from a few days. that at about midnight on Sunday Will.

scalp wound and brutees, and will be out in a few days.

Capt. McEvoy asked that the accused officer be paroled in his custody, but this Justice Taintor refused to do, and committed him without bail for examination this morning.

They Refused to Work After Hours, and

Postmaster Van Cott will investigate to-day the cases of the seven letter carriers from Postal Station E. who were suspended for in-subordination. Edward M. Morgan. General Superintendent of the City Delivery, says that the labor of collecting the mail was unusually severe last Friday on account of the valentines. Early in the day the carriers were able to make their trips pretty regularly. But toward evening many or them were quite unable to deliver their collections promptly. All came with full loads to the office, and several had to get boys to help them earry in the valentines.

All carriers are required to "face up" the letters they bring in, in order that the stamper may cancel the stamps easily. The seven sustended men arrived at the station with their last collections at 10 o'clock in the evening, and two of thom refused to "face up" their jetters on the ground that their working day ended at 10. The other five followed their example. M. A. Wizner, in charge of the office at the time, told the man he would be obliged to report them for insubordination if they fild not complete their work as usual. They left the office.

The mea were reported to Mr. Morram, and were suspended pending the review of the cases by Postmaster van Cott. If the charges against the men are sustained to-day, they will be dismissed. severe last Friday on account of the valentines.

The Plagably Trenton to be Plonted. SAN PRANCISCO, Feb. 16.-Advices from Famos, per steamship Almeda, state that wicekers have begin work on the vessels sub-merged in Apia harbor, and that it is expected that the United States flagship Trenton, wrecked in the storm of March 18, 1889, will be fleated shortly, or as soon as the bellers can be removed from the vessel.

PAYERWEATHER'S LAST CODICIL.

Dr. Vedder Told Executor Vanghan It was Dr. R. W. Wilcox, one of the witnesses of D. B. Fayerweather's codicil of Nov. 11, 1890. which was destroyed before the testator's death, testified in the Surrogate's Court yesterday in the will contest that Mr. Paverweather said, before executing the codicil, that

leave the residuary estate to colleges and Dr. M. R. Vedder was recalled, and, in answer to Mr. Coudert, for the defendants, said that a dying man frequently, while in intense pain, would acquiesce in almost anything, and

its effect, as he understood it, would be to

might nod in the negative or affirmative. Doctor, did you on the 15th of November say to Mr. Vaughan that Mr. Fayerweather was a dying man and ought not to be called upon to execute any important or complicated

Dr. Vedder said that he had so informed Mr. Vaughan. Was it the fact that he was not competent

to execute the paper?"

This question was ruled out, but after an ar-

This question was ruled out, but after an argument Dr. Vedder was allowed to answer that it was true that Mr. Fayerweather was diving.

What effect did his failing condition have upon his mental condition as to the resistance of importunities?

"It weakened him mentally and physically. His mental condition was not as accurate, and he thought more slowly."

In answer to further questions, Dr. Vedder said that Mr. Fayerweather executed the codicil of Nov. 11 with considerable mental and physical difficulty, and was "just about competent" to execute it.

Dr. Vedder said that he saw Mr. Fayerweather between 11 and 12 in the morning and at 7 and 10? Mr. on Nov. 13, the day he signed codicil No. a and died, and at none of these hours was he competent to execute any important papers. In the forencon he asked Mr. Fayerweather could not answer except by nodding. He spoke about 7 o'clock that evening. After that he answered by shaking his head.

Is it not true, asked Mr. Coudert, "that people in that condition will acquiesce in almost anything."

"That has been my experience."

"Did you use the word 'cruelty' in your conversation with Mr. Vaughan?"

"Tast I thought it was cruel to ask a man in his condition to execute an important paper."

The Doctor continued that Mr. Fayerweath-

"I said I thought it was cruel to ask a man in his condition to execute an important paper."

The Doctor continued that Mr. Fayerweather's responsible that been failing for two years. He had great dimouity it seeing at times, and the witness gave him a magnifying glass.

Mr. Faysons, for the will, naked if the witness gave him a magnifying glass.

Mr. Fayerweather's mind to the last," "Not down to the last," said the Doctor. "I said he was 'clear' to the last, referring to his general physical condition. He tried to make known some want, it may have been for a glass of water or something else. I asked him if he wanted water. I do not think he could reason."

The witness means, "said Mr. Rollins," that Mr. Fayerweather was conscious."

The witness means, "said Mr. Rollins," that Mr. Fayerweather was conscious."

Then Mr. Parsons asked the Doctor if he had not suggested that the codicil be executed on Battirday instead of Monday.

"I said it had better be executed at once, now, said the Doctor." I don't hold myesif responsible for its execution."

The witness remembered, that Mr. Joseph Joyoe asked him if Mr. Fayerweather was insane and he replied that he was sane. This was on Nov. 15 and theye were several others present. Miss Amella Joyce told him on the same day that a very important paper had to be signed by Mr. Fayerweather and it was then he made the remark that it would be cruel to ask him to sign it.

Dr. Veddor said he had often talked with Mr. Rayerweather also the had often talked with Mr. Rayerweather shout his relations with Mr. Fayerweather felt grateful to Vaughan and did not like Mrs. Fayerweathers relatives.

"Why did you say that Mr. Fayerweather, ehould have signed the paper then and there' when you now assert that it would have been a cruely to make him sign it?"

Because, promntly replied Dr. Vedder, "I had a suspicion that the paper was not on the premises at the time."

The case will go on to-morrow.

NEW METHODS OF STREET CLEANING. Handcarts and Brooms by Day and Sweeping Machines by Night.

You should have seen Commissioner Beattie's squad of street cleaners in their picturesque march to work yesterday morning, each man pushing a bright red cart ahead of him and armed with a broom, a shovel, and a hoe, It was the first day of the experiment of cleaning the streets in a prescribed district with brooms by day, and with machines in a paral-lel district by night. These are the plans recommended by Mayor Grant's advisory committee, which was appointed to help solve the problem of keeping the streets clean. There were eighty-two men in the sub-

ivision that started out yesterday morning to sweep all the streets between Twenty-eightl to Thirty-fourth streets, and from river to river. Each man had a block to sweep. Forty-eight one-horse iron carts carried off the refuse. At 6 o'clock those sixteen miles of streets were probably cleaner than New Yorkers ever saw

probably cleaner than New Yorkers ever saw them before on a rainy day,

Commissioner Beattie spent most of the day at the stables of the department, Seventeenth street and Avenue C, where he received reports of how things were going. He was immensely pleased with the plan.

In the evening the streets from Thirty-fourth to Forty-second street and from river to river were invaded by another gang with four two-horse sweeping machines. The improvement in the new system lies in the fact that he refuse is awept in piles by men who follow the machines and is carted away before the night is over. At present the accumulations are left in the streets to be scattered about the following day before the carts arrive.

Hoth systems will be kept in operation for thirty days. The hand sweepers, with their brooms, hoes, showels, and bright red carts, will sweep the same streets every day, while the machines will do likewise at night, and after this text and a consideration of the cost of each system a choloe will be made.

Polsoned at an Autopsy.

Deputy Coroner William T. Jenkins has been confined to his house, 109 East Twenty-sixth street, with blood poisoning in both hands. When he was poisoned Dr. Jenkins said last evening he did not know. Both hands began to swell on Tuesday, but he did not go to bed until Sunday, when he had a severe chill. A physician was summoned yesterday to attend to the wounds, and in the afternoon Dr. Jen-kins went to attend a Coroner's case. It will be a week, however, before he can make an

autopsy.

Listhe third time the deputy Coroner has been poisoned at an autopsy. A scratch so minute that it is invisible is sufficient to set the poison working. It is not made with the physician's knife, but by secidentally hitting a

Arnold Lustig. a broker at 59 Liberty street. was arrested yesterday by a deputy sheriff upon on order of Judge McCarthy of the City Court in a suit brought by Dr. George W. Weld to recover \$1,000 damages for assault. He gave ball and was released. Lustig lives at the windsor Hotel and ir. Weld at 18 West Twenty-sixth street. The latter anys that Lustig on Nov. 18 assaulted him with a heavy walking stick and injured him so badly that he was confined to bed for several days.

Defaulter Cobie Been.

John R. Goble, the Collector of Arrears of Taxes, who defaulted for \$2,600 and fled from Newark, was seen in Winslow, Ariz, recently by Register Richard A. Cogan of Newark. Cogan says Goble bought a ticket from there to St. Diego via Los Angeles over the Southern Pacific. He is thought to be either in Lower California or Mexico now.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE IN-BURANCE COMPANY.

From organization in 1846 to Jan. 1, 1891, has paid to pol-

and now holds for their protection..... 58,747,707 44

A total of\$204,583,098 24 While it has received from It has earned for its policy

holders a gain over premium payments (after paying all expenses and taxes) of \$40,924,149 47 or 24.55 per cent.

PHILIP S. MILLER, General Agent for New York city and vicinity and New Jersey. 1 Wall st., New York city.

DOES THIS MEAN YOU?

Better Read It At Any Rate.

Many a man who formerly possessed a powerful physique and strong, steady nerves, wonders at his feeting of weakness, duliness, exhaustion. There is an extremely nervous condition, a dull, cloudy sensation, extremely nervous condition, a dult cloudy sensation, disagreesable feelings in head and eyes bad taste in mouth mornings, the vision becomes dim. memory is impaired, and there is frequent dizziness, despindency, and depression of mind. The nerves become se weakened that the least shock will flush the face or bring on

Dr. Greene's Nervara, which will give back to the weak-ened and exhausted system the strength it bas lost, imparts vigor to the brain and nerves, vitalines and invigorates the physical powers, dispels the despend-



strength and power which in ignorance or felly we have exhausted. Druggists sell it. \$1.00. Purely vegetable and harmless. Try it and you will never regret it.
"I was afflicted for five years with nervous debility.

and last winter I was down sick with it. I then took six bottles of Dr. Greens's Nervura, and it cured ma. "W. W. CORNELL, "1,024 Ward st., Philadelphia, Pa."

32- Dr. Greens, the specialist in curing all forms of servum and chronic diseases, 33 West 14th st., New York, can be consulted free, personally or by letter. Call or write him about your case, or send for symptom disease, giving advice, &c., will be returned free.

MATU-NASHI'S AUSTRIAN BRIDE.

They Met in a Vienna Bake Shop, and Sho Woodd Him With Pic.

Mr. Matu-Nashi, known in English as Standing Bear, a full-blooded Sioux, who accom-panied Buffalo Bill's Wild West show to Surope three years ago, returned yesterday on the steamship Scandla with a handsome blue-eyed German bride and a two-year-old boy the first half-breed born on Austrian soil.

Blanding Bear is a straight-limbed, dignified

child of the prairie, in the early prime of his manhood. He took a day off in Vienna while the Wild West show was exhibiting there, and strolled around the city. He is inordinately

the Wild West show was exhibiting there, and strolled around the city. He is inordinately fond of pastry, and happened to rase a baker's shop, in the window of which was a tempting display. He had a pocketful of marks, and he went in, put a coin on the counter, and indicated to the comely and plump young woman, who smiled at him and asked him in dulcet German what he would have, that he wanted a vie, thus asserting his right to the proud title of American.

Now it chanced that the young woman had been a widow for just a year, and had a great longing for another partner. She noted that the red man was tall and graceful, that he had attra-ted a great crowd of folks in front of the baker, and that counties German noses were pressed against the window. So she thought what n big boom her business would have if she could have the red man as a permanent attraction. She made up her mind in a moment that she would woo the warrior and try to get up a little Wild West show of her own.

Whou blatu-Asshi had encompassed his pie, she bade him sit down, and signified, by sundry gestures that if he would be might eat all the pies in the bakery. He understood her, and from the day Standing Bear was missed from the Wild West show. After they had been living together five months, the widow thought it was about time to call in a clergyman, and she was made Mrs. Standing Bear.

She made an effort to teach her husband German, but it was too hard for him, and so she decided to let him teach her Sieux. She made an effort to teach her Bieux. She was an apt pupil, and soon was nearly as good a talker as Standing Bear. Bealies her half-bred boy, Mrs. Standing Bear brings with her at here-year-old Teuton, the child of her former husband. She mode an effort to teach her shous, the was an apt pupil, and soon was nearly as good a talker as Standing Bear brings with her at here-year-old Teuton, the child of her former husband.

NO PROTECTION FOR ALIENS.

Or for Anybody Eine in Chicago, Unless Application Comes in Correct Technical Form, CHICAGO, Feb. 16.-President Gage of the World's Fair directory sent a letter to Mayor Cregier to-day, cailing attention to the danger of serious labor riots at Jackson Park and the necessity of police protection. Before answering it the Mayor held a consultation with the necessity of police protection. Before answering it the Mayor held a consultation with the Corporation Counsel and the latter was instructed to draw up an opinion on the matter. The conclusion was reached that the city could not undertake to keep a force of police on the ground in anticipation of trouble, but that in case of a riot police will be sent to suppress it. The request for such a force under such electumistances must come from the Park Commissioners are not from the contractors or World's Fair officials, although the Commissioners are not on the ground and are sedom in seasion. The main points in support of the conclusion were that the parke are under the direct control of the Park Commissioners, and are provided with their own police and that, therefore, the city has no right to interfele except by request of the P rk Commissioners, and are provided with their own police and that, therefore, the city has no right to interfele except by request of the P rk Commission. Second, that if the report is true that Italians are aliens they are not entitled to police protection, as under an act passed by the Legislature in 1891 it is made unlawful for any Board, commission, officer, or contractor acting for or under any municipality to employ allens. The force of Park police in Jackson Park at present does not exceed half a dozen men.

Suit Against the United States Involving Nearly \$4,000,000.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.-Between \$8.500,000 and \$4.000,000 is the amount involved in a suit in which Judge Colt gave a hearing this morning n the United States Circuit Court. The case is that of Charles Head, administrator for the estate of William M.;Smoot, against Samuel W. Porter, who is the armorer at the Springfield armory. The claim of the plaintiff is that the armory. The claim of the plaintiff is that the United States Government, which is the real defendant, has for many years been infringing upon a patent belonging to the plaintiff granted for a device for ejecting cartridges, and used in the manufacture of Springfield rifles. The hearing is on a plea as to jurisdiction filed by United States District Attorney Allen. The position taken by Air. Allen is that this is an action in fort, and that no such a suit can be maintained in the Circuit or District courts. It was brought in 1886, and the acto Congress giving to parties a right to sue in the Circuit or District Court was not passed until 1887.

Converts Baptised Through the Ice. PROVIDENCE, Feb. 16.-Twenty members of the Baptist church on Block Island, of which the Rev. Mr. Brown is pastor, were baptized on Sunday. A big hole was cut through the ice. and Parson Brown, with those of his flock who and Parson Brown, with those of his flock who were clad in scant raiment of white walked into the freezing waters and were completely submorged. A well-known Newport lady, who was visiting the island, and who chanced to witness the ceremony, wanted to stop the baptism. She became quite excited, declaring that the converts would become the visitins of pneumonia and die. She was informed that it was the ancient custom of the island and of the Bani-t Church, and that it made no difference how the mercury stood, the baptism always occurred when arranged for.

The Theatre Managers Are on Top.

BALTIMORE. Feb. 16 -In the City Council tonight the ordinance increasing the cost of theatre and circus licenses was recommitted. effort to kill it, but the motion to postpone in-definit it was defeated by a small majority. It is understood that the ordinance will be modi-fied and then reported back. The clause in-oreasing theatrical licenses will probably be sliminated, while that taxing circuses will be reduced from \$500 for each performance to about \$150. The theatrical managers made a determined

Two More Baby Worlds.

Boston, Feb. 16.-A cable message to Harverd College Observatory approunces the discovery of two more astero de by Charlois and Millosevi.h. Their resitions for midnight. Feb. 16, are: Hight as ension 9 hours 47 minutes declination, north, 15° 15, and right accommion 9 hours 48 minutes, declination, north, 17° 5. Their daily motions are about minutes is in right accession and plus 4 in declination.